

# Klamath National Forest

## Best Management Practices

NATIONAL BMPEP

EVALUATION PROGRAM

WATER QUALITY

MONITORING REPORT FOR KLAMATH NATIONAL FOREST – REGION 5

2020 Fiscal Year

Evaluation of Forest Service administered projects including timber sales, roads, grazing, recreation sites, fuels reduction, and in-channel construction.

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## Summary

Fiscal year 2020 was the twenty-ninth year of the Best Management Practices Evaluation Program (BMPEP) on the Klamath National Forest (Forest) and the Forest Service Pacific Southwest Region (Region). This program is designed to evaluate how well the Forest and the Region implement BMPs and how effectively the BMPs control water pollution from National Forest lands for activities including timber, engineering, range, recreation, minerals, and restoration.

In 2020 the Forest Service began the seventh year of implementation of the National BMP Program, which similar to the Region 5 program, integrates water resource protection into management activities occurring across the landscape but is conducted at the national level. The National Core BMPs are written in broad, non-prescriptive terms, focusing on “what to do”, not “how to do it”. Applicable State, and local requirements and BMP programs, FS regional guidance, and unit Land Management Plans provide the criteria for site-specific BMP prescriptions. National BMP monitoring began in 2013 as a part of a two-year phase-in process to full implementation. In 2019 the Klamath completed National BMP evaluations for Cable or Aerial Yarding Operations, Completed Aquatic Ecosystem Improvements, Range, and Ground-based Skidding and Harvesting.

The Forest’s BMPEP is composed of two sampling strategies. The first is the evaluation of randomly sampled sites. The second strategy is non-random monitoring, in which sites are selected based on management interest in specific ongoing projects. These sites are often evaluated concurrently (“real

time”) and can be qualitative as well as quantitative. National BMP monitoring evaluations follow National Core BMP Monitoring Technical Guide established by the Washington Office. Each protocol is designed to measure implementation and effectiveness of an activity category that includes from one to six related BMPs. Appendix A is a table that cross-walks each protocol/activity category alpha-numeric code with its name and the BMPs it is designed to monitor.

The National BMP Protocol for 2017 stated that for each forest a minimum of 12 sites up to a maximum of 20 sites are to be sampled over a 2 year period. Due to Covid-19 restrictions in 2020 the Klamath evaluated two sites using two protocols. Most randomly sampled site evaluations require that 1 to 2 winters have passed prior to completing the field assessment.

BMP Implementation was evaluated to determine whether: (1) we did what we said we were going to do to protect water quality; and (2) project environmental documentation and/or contract/permit language was sufficient to ensure water quality protection. BMP effectiveness was evaluated to determine if water quality protection measures met objectives. The objective for meeting most evaluation criteria is keeping all sediment out of channels and near-channel areas. Sediment deposition presence, volume and proximity to the nearest watercourse were used to indicate level of effectiveness.

In 2020 randomly selected National BMPs were fully implemented at 100% and fully effective at 100% of sites evaluated. Table 1 summarizes the results of the BMP Random Site Evaluation Program for 1992 through 2020.

**Table 1. R5 BMP Random Site Evaluation Program from 1992 through 2020**

Monitoring Years	Total # of Sites Monitored	Sites Meeting BMP Evaluation Criteria			
		Implementation		Effectiveness	
		% Rated Minor departure*	% Rated Fully Successful	% Rated At-risk*	% Rated Fully Successful
1992	53	N/A	55%	N/A	81%
1993	77	N/A	79%	N/A	94%
1994	52	N/A	75%	N/A	89%
1995	77	N/A	83%	N/A	96%
1996	57	N/A	84%	N/A	98%
1997	60	N/A	100%	N/A	98%
1998	54	N/A	65%	N/A	98%

<b>Table 1 Cont'd. BMP Random Site Evaluation Program from 1992 through 2018</b>					
<b>Monitoring Years</b>	<b>Total # of Sites Monitored</b>	<b>Sites Meeting BMP Evaluation Criteria</b>			
		<b>Implementation</b>		<b>Effectiveness</b>	
		<b>% Rated Minor departure*</b>	<b>% Rated Fully Successful</b>	<b>% Rated At-risk*</b>	<b>% Rated Fully Successful</b>
1999	38	N/A	66%	N/A	89%
2000	45	N/A	89%	N/A	96%
2001	64	N/A	88%	N/A	95%
2002	53	N/A	92%	N/A	96%
2003	51	N/A	80%	N/A	90%
2004	53	N/A	94%	N/A	100%
2005	48	N/A	96%	N/A	98%
2006	45	N/A	93%	N/A	100%
2007	57	N/A	98%	N/A	96%
2008	50	N/A	78%	N/A	92%
2009	63	N/A	97%	N/A	98%
2010	59	0%	100%	5%	88%
2011	60	7%	85%	3%	92%
2012	61	5%	92%	8%	87%
2013	41	0%	90%	7%	88%
2014	36	0%	83%	6%	83%
2015	28	0%	89%	11%	82%
2016	30	7%	93%	3%	97%
2017	7	N/A	100%	N/A	100%

2018	6	N/A	100%	N/A	100%
2019	7	N/A	100%	N/A	100%
2020	2	N/A	100%	N/A	100%

\*2010 was the first year the “Minor departure” and “At-risk” categories were added

## 2020 BMP MONITORING REPORT

### Randomly Selected Sites

On-site evaluations are the core of the BMP Evaluation Program. Such evaluations are necessary to meet the requirements of a Management Agency Agreement between the Region and the State of California. There are 30 different evaluation procedures designed to assess a specific practice or set of closely related practices. Though the evaluation criteria vary based on the management activity, the evaluation process is similar amongst activities. The Regional Office annually assigns the type and number of management activities to be evaluated on each Forest. The specific sites for each evaluated management activity are randomly selected from Forest project pools. When BMP failures occur, corrective actions are taken and documented. Statistical analyses are periodically performed from the collective Regional data, and annual reports of Region wide BMP implementation and effectiveness are presented to the State and Regional water boards. The criteria for sample pool development are regionally standardized by activity type and described in the BMPEP User’s Guide.

In 2020 the Forest Service began the seventh year of implementation of the National BMP Program, which integrates water resource protection into management activities occurring across the landscape but is conducted at the national level. In 2020 the Klamath completed National BMP evaluations for Ground-based Skidding and Harvesting, and Completed Aquatic Ecosystem Improvements.

BMP monitoring strives for an interdisciplinary evaluation of projects and actively involves project proponents and watershed personnel. This interdisciplinary effort provides direct feedback to the project proponent on how well the BMP was implemented and allows for adaptive management on future project designs. Fish Biologist Brian Thomas conducted the 2020 BMP evaluations.

### Methods

National BMP monitoring evaluations followed National Core BMP Monitoring Technical Guide established by the Washington Office. Data gathered for each BMP are used to answer specific questions on BMP evaluation forms. Management activities (e.g. timber projects, roads, prescribed fire, tractor piling) to be evaluated must: 1) be implemented under a NEPA decision; 2) adhere to contract requirements; and 3) have been completed at least one but not more than 3 winters prior to evaluation. In-channel construction BMP evaluations are conducted during the activity and immediately after completion.

The timber project sample pools were developed from a list of timber sales, and vegetation management projects completed the previous year. The prescribed fire sample pool was developed from a list of completed prescribed fire projects. The recreation sample pool included all known developed and dispersed recreation sites on the Forest. The grazing sample pool was a list of active grazing allotments on the Forest.

### Randomly Sampled Site Results for National BMPs

Two sites were sampled from within two 6th field watersheds on the Forest (Table 2). The following is a breakdown of the type of activities sampled on timber, and aquatic ecosystem improvements.

#### Timber Activities

One Activity Group was evaluated:

Veg A – Ground-based Skidding and Harvesting: One site was sampled on one district. Doolittle SBA Unit 78. The unit passed implementation and effectiveness.

#### Aquatic Ecosystem Improvements

One Activity Group was evaluated:

AqEco B– Completed Aquatic Ecosystem Improvements: One site was sampled on one district. Orr Lake. This site passed implementation and effectiveness.

**Table 2. Summary of 2020 National BMP Implementation and Effectiveness**

Form	Project/Site	Implementation	Effectiveness	6 <sup>th</sup> Field Watershed
AqEco B	Orr/Juanita Lake Fish Habitat Improvement Project	Implemented	Effective	Upper Butte Creek
Veg A	Doolittle SBA Unit 78	Implemented	Effective	South Fork Indian Creek

## Adaptive Management Discussion

### Practices That Are Working Well

All of the activities evaluated in 2020 met BMP compliance and were effective at controlling nonpoint pollution. These included all timber sale activities, and aquatic ecosystem improvements. For activities where Best Management Practices were fully implemented and effective, no modifications are recommend for future projects.

## References

USDA, Forest Service, 2002, Investigating Water Quality in the Pacific Southwest Region: the Best Management Practice Evaluation Program (BMPEP) User's Guide, USDA, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region.

## Appendix A. BMP Evaluation Procedure Names and Descriptions

<i><b>Procedure #</b></i>	<i><b>National Procedure Name (BMPs Monitored)</b></i>
Vegetation A	Ground-based Skidding and Harvesting (BMPs Veg-1, Veg-2, Veg-3, Veg-4, Veg-6, Veg-7, and Fac-6)
Aq Eco B	Completed Aquatic Ecosystem Improvements (BMPs AqEco-1, AqEco-2, AqEco-3, and AqEco-4))